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ments in the case, for adjustment by the arbitration committee of that chamber. This system has so far resulted very satisfactorily, a number of the cases having been justly settled.

In view of this happy method of settling disputes where buyers in Vera Cruz are the complainants, a similar method might well be employed where the American business man feels aggrieved and desires satisfaction from the contracting party residing in Vera Cruz.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE of Legal and Economic Information is an international enterprise growing out of the public spirit of private citizens in Holland back in 1918. It appears that a number of Dutch jurists, economists, bankers, and business men had met together in 1917. They foresaw the need of an institution capable of supplying at short notice information relating to the laws and regulations of all countries, to jurisprudence, to international treaties, to the existing literature relative to world affairs. They formed a central organization under the name of International Intermediary Institute. Cabinet ministers and other leading men became associated with its management. The aim of the institute grew to be to create an international clearing-house for scientific, political, legal, economic, and statistical information. It has enlisted the services of men of the highest type in a number of foreign countries. Its work is divided into two departments, one dealing with jurisprudence and the other with economics. It publishes quarterly the *Bulletin de l'Institut Intermédiaire International*. The first five numbers of the bulletin, containing about 1,000 pages, are in French, but it is intended to issue it also in English. The institute plans to publish the "Conventions of The Hague (1902 and 1905) on International Private Law." A report of recent international treaties is under way.

THE FALL OF THE WIRTH MINISTRY was announced in an Associated Press dispatch of October 22, but soon afterward Dr. Wirth began forming a new cabinet. Evidently, his hold upon the situation and the need for him are sufficient to keep him in the forefront, despite the attacks made in many quarters and the blows that fall when, as happens fairly regularly, Germany finds itself ruled against in issues upon which its emotions are deeply stirred. The League of Nations decision in the Silesian matter, by which Germany would lose two or three districts that she holds to be essentially German in culture and sentiment, such as Kattowitz and Königschütte, was the final weight, it seems, that proved too heavy for the old ministry. Dr. Wirth's new cabinet, dispatches state, is composed of the following: Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Joseph Wirth; Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Treasury, Gustave Adolf Bauer, Socialist; Minister of the Interior, Adolph Koester, Socialist; Minister of Defense, Mr. Gessler, Democrat; Minister of Economics, Robert Schmidt, Socialist; Minister of Food and Interim Finance, Andrew Hermes; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, John Giesberts, Centrist; Minister of Labor, Dr. Henry Brauns, Centrist; Minister of Communications, Mr. Groener, no party.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY OF GOVERNMENT—ESSAYS. By *Alpheus Henry Snow*. Pp. i-iii, 1-472; list of references, 473; index, 475-485. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

This volume, by Alpheus Henry Snow, is a collection of nineteen essays which he wrote during the latter years of his life. They appeared variously, in the *American Journal of International Law*; in the publications of the American Political Science Association, of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York; in the *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, in the reports of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, in the *World Court Magazine*, *The Nation*, the *Revue Générale de Droit International Public*, and the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. The scope of the book appears in the titles of the chapters, such as: The American Philosophy of Government and Its Effect on International Relations; The Declaration of Independence as the Fundamental Constitution of the United States; The Development of the American Doctrine of Jurisdiction of Courts over States; Execution of Judgments Against States; A League of Nations According to the American Idea; The Position of the Judiciary; International Legislation and Administration; Legal Limitation of Arbitral Tribunals; Co-operation vs. Compulsion in the Organization of the Society of Nations; Co-operative Union of Nations; New National Processes and Organs; The Mandatory System; Shantung and Spheres of Influence; The Disposition of the German Colonies; Judicative Conciliation; The Proposed Codification of International Law; The Law of Nations; International Law and Political Science; Participation of the Alien in the Political Life of the Community. Every one of these chapters expresses the painstaking, industrious, indefatigable searcher after truth, concerned to do all in his power to promote exact thinking upon the problems of vital concern to the welfare of nations. Alpheus Henry Snow was that kind of a man. His work is a perfect expression of him.

THE QUESTION OF ABORIGINES IN THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF NATIONS, including a Collection of Authorities and Documents. By *Alpheus Henry Snow*. Pp. i-v, 1-373; indices, 373-376. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

In April, 1918, the Department of State requested Alpheus Henry Snow to "undertake the task of collecting, arranging, and, so far as he may deem necessary, editing the authorities and documents relating to the subject of 'Aborigines in the Law and Practice of Nations.'" Mr. Snow accepted the invitation and went at the job. He discovered no treatise on the question; indeed, no chapters in any book to serve as models. He prepared, however, a text of fifteen chapters. Every chapter is indicative of the scientific care and conscientiousness of its author. The very plan of the book is typical of his orderly thinking. There is a definition of "aborigines," followed by an historical introduction. Following, there are chapters dealing with aborigines as the wards of the State, the relation between the power over aborigines and the power over colonies, the rights of aborigines, the duties of civilized States as guardians of aborigines, the legal effect of agreements between civilized States or their citizens and aboriginal tribes. Following these, we are told of the founding of the independent State of the Congo and its effect on the law of the nations regarding aborigines. There are chapters on the Berlin-African Conference and a chapter on international action since the Berlin-African Conference. There is one chapter on the doctrine of the "Intervention for Humanity" and its effect on the development of the law of nations regarding the aborigines. The last chapter deals with "The Triple Principle" growing out of the international conferences in the case of Morocco. While no indication of the fact appears, we are told that Mrs. Snow is the one to whom we are in-

debted for this new edition of this scholarly book, and for the companion volume, "The American Philosophy of Government." If this be the fact, we are indebted to her indeed.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE YEAR BOOK, 1921, No. 10. Published by the Endowment, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Pp. i-xvi, 244.

The Year Book, number 10 in the series, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, year of 1921, has just appeared from the press. It is an encouraging volume. The period covered by the report completes the first ten years of the Endowment's efforts. The spirit of the organization cannot, perhaps, be better expressed than in language taken from the report of its secretary:

"The failure of the gentlemen at Paris who undertook to lay down terms of peace to recognize that the world could not be permanently organized on a peaceful basis while the blood of millions of their countrymen, victims of the war, was still dripping from the swords of their enemies, was a serious blunder, which has contributed more than anything else to the chaos now existing throughout the world. Before we can look to the future organization of the world for peace, the immediate questions relating to the settlement of the war must be finally disposed of. Any organization or arrangement for preserving the peace of the world which does not contemplate the voluntary co-operation of the former enemies in harmony and in all sincerity must necessarily be, no matter under what high-sounding title it may be called or in what idealistic terms it may be framed, a temporary war measure only and is predestined to the same fate that has befallen all previous alliances of force and balances of power."

We have in this volume the annual report of the Executive Committee, composed of Elihu Root, James Brown Scott, Nicholas Murray Butler, Austen G. Fox, Andrew J. Montague, Henry S. Pritchett, and Charlemagne Tower. There are the reports of the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler; of the Director of the Division of Economics and History, Prof. John Bates Clark; of the Director of the Division of International Law, Dr. James Brown Scott. There is also the report of the treasurer, the resolutions and appropriations of the board of trustees, a list of the depository libraries and institutions, and a list of the Endowment's publications. All of the activities of this Endowment, with its assets of practically \$11,000,000, are clearly set forth. There is every evidence that the persons responsible for the activities of the organization are mindful of the delicacy of their tasks, but that they are doing everything in their power to administer their trust "in ways which shall be practical and effective." The aspect of their work which has suffered least from the war is its labors in the sphere of international law, due undoubtedly to the fact that, consciously or unconsciously, practically all who think upon the problems of war and peace realize that there are "but two alternatives for the world to choose between—i. e., disorganization and chaos or order according to law."

Besides issuing many publications, the society has recently contributed to the restoration of the University of Louvain, to the restoration of the University of Belgrade, and to the restoration and maintenance of the fabric of Westminster Abbey. It has granted a loan to the Chinese Government, contributed to the relief of refugees from Russia, and made possible the setting up of a replica of the Saint Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Canning Enclosure opposite Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament—a gift to the people of England.

There were 70,176 books and pamphlets distributed free during the fourteen months following January 1, 1920, bringing the total free distribution from the date of the organization up to 566,478 copies. There are 723 institutions known as depository libraries, to which are sent all publications as they are issued. Its library contains over 17,000 cataloged volumes and pamphlets. It maintains an Advisory Council in Europe, supports the Institute of International Education in this country, and finances the American Association of International Conciliation. It has an Inter-American Division, under the auspices of which is issued the magazine

Inter-America. It contributes to the work of the American Peace Society. Under the general editorship of James T. Shotwell, the Endowment is working upon an economic and social history of the World War. Some ninety pages of the report are devoted to the labors in behalf of a court of international justice.

Surely here is a work for peace actually going on, destined to continue through the generations, in the main worthy and hopeful, now and for the days that are to come.

THE OUTLINE OF HISTORY. By H. G. Wells. The *New Republic* Edition. Macmillan, New York. Two volumes. No. 1, pp. I-XIX, 1-648; No. 2, pp. I-X, 1-676. Introduction, time charts, chronological table, pronunciation key, index. \$10.50.

He who would undertake a general criticism of Mr. Wells' work must needs "know it all," as the saying is, and in an illimitable sense. There arise numerous specialists who dispute one or another of Mr. Wells' statements or deductions or conclusions, but where is there the authority who will stamp with approval or disapproval the whole work?

Consider what Mr. Wells set out to do. He tells very simply in these words taken from his introduction: "There can be no peace now, we realize, but a common peace in all the world; no prosperity but a general prosperity. But *there can be no common peace and prosperity without common historical ideas*. . . . Such are the views of history that this *Outline* seeks to realize. It is an attempt to tell how our present state of affairs, this distressed and multifarious human life about us, arose in the course of vast ages and out of the inanimate clash of matter, and to estimate the quality and amount and range of the hopes with which it now faces its destiny. It is one experimental contribution to a great and urgently necessary educational reformation, which must ultimately restore universal history, revised, corrected, and brought up to date, to its proper place and use as the backbone of a general education."

That is his job, undertaken and carried out with simplicity and sincerity that seem strangely at variance with the immensity of his self-imposed task, accustomed as we are to the show of greatness accompanying the attempt at greatness. Who shall say that so brilliant and devoted and liberal a spirit as Mr. Wells has not performed his task well, and who shall say that he has?

It is enough for us to say that he has performed it with pellucid brilliancy; that he has made his *Outline* as engrossing as his most engrossing novel, which ought to be true of any general study of the history, but usually is not; that he writes about, say, the Neolithic man in a manner that builds him in the mind of the average reader with about the same clarity and detail that a fellow Pullman traveler would give that average reader in a discussion of the merchant types in the fellow-traveler's home town of Akron, Ohio; thus (of the European Neolithic people): "They scattered their refuse about, and in some places (e. g., on the Danish coast) it accumulated in great heaps, known as the kitchen middens. They buried some of their people, but not the common herd, with great care and distinction, and made huge heaps of earth over their sepulchres; these heaps are the barrows or dolmens which contribute a feature to the European, Indian, and American scenery in many districts to this day."

He begins with the earth in space and time, he rapidly runs through the record of the rocks, natural selection and changes of species, invasion of the dry land by life, changes in the world's climate, the age of reptiles, the age of mammals, and then is on, never losing a breath, into the story of the making of men—Neanderthal men, postglacial Palaeolithic men, Neolithic men—and from that story into early thought, races of mankind, languages, and so to the dawn of history and the tale of the Aryan-speaking peoples in prehistoric times. Make up your own mind whether he tells a reliable story, bearing in mind his statement that each chapter has been examined by "some more competent person than himself."

And after he reaches the dawn of history, and begins to write of people and things that all of us have heard and read about, more or less, he puts the old records into a racing